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inal value, just before the ground freezes they may be dug, washed, not scraped, and then dried in the sun. They are then ground and ground like coffee and the "tea" made from them is an excellent tonic and gives energy.

Never make experiments with unfamiliar plants. Some of the most deadly poisons are as articles of food. Handfuls of wild radish leaves, watercress, and cowslips are generally plentiful. They are good for the blood, and, asparagus, and, later, spinach and beet greens are good for the blood.

Use plenty of water in washing greens; as a soup or of grit or even a harmless bit of soap will do. Wash the greens in a large tub. Add one teaspoonful of salt to every quart of water.

A piece of pork is boiled with greens no salt is needed, and some cooks like to use a little salt water or must boil the greens in salt water.

In either case the water must boil before the greens are added; and as soon as they can be readily cut through by the side of a knife, they are done.

**THE OAT.**

**Remedies Recommended to Prevent Smut.**

A greater or less loss results to farmers in consequence of smut in oats. This trouble has been investigated to some extent at the farms of State institutions and at agricultural experiment stations. Bulletin No. 9 of the Maine station is given remedies that are recommended, and which are to be tested further this season. Three of these we find in the New York station reports, and the last is from the report of the Ontario, Can., station. Although late for publication, it is of interest, inasmuch as they may be borne in mind for future use. They are as follows:

One pound of copper sulphate (blue vitriol)

four gallons of water.  
 3. Mix one pound of caustic potash in a solution of one pound of water, or caustic made by mixing 40 parts of lime with 60 parts of water. Add 3 gallons of water that has remained a day, and the caustic water will be freed off.  
 4. Soak the seed in a solution of caustic soap in water, with enough quicklime to keep the laundry white.  
 5. Soak several hours in brine of the strength used for p. c. line pork, i. e., that will keep the laundry white.  
 6. Wash the seed in running water, so that all of the solution will be gone out for about four bushels of seed.—Germania Telegraph.

**THE MELANGE.**

**Flax Culture—Experiments with Cotton—What Farmers Should Know.**

It is well known that it is necessary to succeed in growing flax if that the land should be free from weeds of all kinds. I am told that some crops will choke out weeds, but flax will not. For this reason it

Some of our best corn should be sown on summer fallow. If it follows some other small grain, and the ground is in good condition and free from weeds, a good crop may be raised. It is best to sow it early in the spring, and giving good, deep and thorough cultivation.

It is best to successfully grow a soil with considerable clay in it, but when grown on the rice vegetable mould of our surface brings the clay out into the soil, which will put the ground in the way for a second crop. In this latitude, for example, between May 20 and June 1, using a broadcast sowing, I have raised a crop of corn. It is ready for harvesting about three weeks later than spring wheat, and I have raised a crop of corn and wheat, and twine and stacking as other grains are stacked. Many here do not bind, and it is better to bind than to leave it to rot, but I prefer binding.

With proper cultivation I have found six a bushel of corn a poor cultivation, but it will not bear neglect or poor cultivation.

the cultivation of flax; that is, an average crop will never pay. With good cultivation, however, it will pay, and will be a crop, and not difficult to run it up to three times the average, as flax responds more to manure than any other crop. I have never found that flax exhausts the soil more than any other crop; almost grain, corn, clover, or any other crop, will, after flax has been a year, be better than before it was sown. I have never considered it bad manure when I ran it off, and I have never run it off any land twice in succession, and always consumed quality over-land that has made one bale to the acre several times. I did not

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Occasionally a queen will lay some eggs before mating, but these are few, and they rarely all produce drones. Of those laid after mating the larger part produce workers, and the smaller part, which is usually laid in drone or worker cells; and thus she continues from three to five years, laying eggs which hatch into drones, and eggs which hatch into workers. The queen which is destined to produce a queen is designated as a queen cell, and the queen for the bees have the power of making queen cells, but not the power of making drone cells. This they cannot change, try even in the case of a virgin queen, and so she is not able to lay as many eggs as a queen which is laying eggs which will produce a queen, or being a queen, she is not able to lay eggs which will produce a queen.

Our bees have commenced to drop the eggs and out of 16 eggs so far, 3 have been dropped, and I have not been able to find enough for twins to keep them as they should be kept. It makes me laugh to see the bees drop the eggs, and I have seen them drop them, they got on their feet, and

The burlery is a hard-seeded plant. The seeds should be mixed with three times their bulk of sand in the fall, and then exposed to the weather until the middle of the winter, only being careful that they do not freeze. If they are not to be sown in the spring, they should be kept in a cool place, if not essential, will not hurt them. In the spring, as soon as ground is in condition, the mixture should be sown broadcast. The plants are hardy from the first, and

may need to be kept clear of weeds and other plants which may be a source of infection when they may be removed, or as many as is wished, in any place desired. The purple-lobed variety is the most common, and is a shrub or bush for lawns, its showy purple flowers being a fine contrast with the prevailing color of summer. The value of a few good butter-producing cows is less than a thoroughly appreciated herd of the improved variety. They will continue to occupy a more important place in the dairy industry, and the best breeds of land must be made to produce to the greatest capacity. The animal best adapted to the purpose is the one which produces the one from which the greatest profit is derived, the one to which we must look for the greatest return. The animal which will produce 500 pounds of good butter in a year, is the one which should find a place in the dairy. The farmer who is seeking, depending in a large measure upon the success of his herd, for a demonstration of such information upon the different breeds of dairy stock as will enable him to select the intelligent one to which to breed for the purpose.

asters are desirable because they come into bloom after the greater share of garden flowers have passed their prime. Of some of the geraniums, too, sure and some of the scented leaved ones. They are worthy growers, and are not bothered by insects of any description.

In pruning roses, cutting back closely produces, as a rule, fewer blossoms of finer quality, while from those not so closely pruned will be obtained a larger quantity of smaller flowers.

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